

THE CAYLEY HUSTLER

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Public worship, 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
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Public worship at 3:45

REV. M. BEATON, Pastor

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Service every Sunday at 7:30 o'clock.
Sunday school Adult class at 3 p.m.
Prayer service every Wednesday evening
at 8:15 p.m.

FORKS

Preaching every Sunday at 11:00 a.m.

ZEPHER SCHOOL

Sunday School at 2 p.m.
Preaching service at 3 p.m.
To each and all services the public
are urged to attend.

REV. OLIVER E. MANN, Pastor.

Church of England

Services every second Sunday
afternoon at 3 o'clock, in Mac-
Donald's Hall.

REV. MR. HENCHIEV, Pastor

The Cayley Hustler.

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A. NICHOLSON, Editor

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Hustler.

WHAT DOES THE C. N. R. WANT?

The towns south of Calgary are sending delegates to Ottawa to protest against the C. N. R. being allowed to side track them. If the C. N. R. doesn't do the square thing by the south, the provincial government should withhold the guarantee of bonds. Alberta is guaranteeing the C. N. R. By that guarantee it raises the required money to build branch lines. Why should this province allow the C. N. R. to run a road from three to five miles from well established towns. The proposal is an outrage. Make the C. N. R. run through territory not now served by a railway, or make it run into the established towns. No railway should be allowed to ride rough-shod over the people. Alberta will have none of it.—Albertan.

The above from the Albertan are our sentiments in every particular, and we are sure, every right-thinking citizen in these towns which must be vitally affected if this proposed line goes through on the present survey, must also fully endorse. Its no idle dream as to what the ultimate result on Cayley—and the other towns all along this line—will be, if the C. N. R. is allowed to go through on the proposed territory. It can have but one effect, and that will be to practically ruined them to all intents and purposes. Strong protests and petitions—and even representatives, should be sent not only to the C. N. R. authorities, but to our provincial government who are guaranteeing the bonds, to prevent the C. N. R. from playing such havoc with already well established towns just as it suits their fancy. It is difficult to understand their policy. As the Albertan points out, if the C. N. R. wants to parallel the present lines it should be compelled to enter every town along the route where it proposes to come in such close competition with the present established towns. The time to make a protest is now. Our town in conjunction with the other towns should see to it before it becomes too late. Do it now.

It's now—swat the mosquito.

It takes pretty sharp tools for a man to carve out his own fortune.

One doesn't have to be particularly sharp to cut a figure in society.

In the little matter of making fools, in most cases prosperity can put it all over adversity.

Confidence is that quality you occasionally see in an old bachelor attempting to amuse a baby.

Some people are so indolent, that when they do begin anything they are too lazy to stop.

Alfalfa Growing in Canada

In past years more requests have been received at this office for information about alfalfa than any other subject relating to the farm, says the Montreal Weekly Star. These enquiries indicate that in almost every part of Canada alfalfa is being talked about and its merits becoming known. In Ontario, where it is most widely grown, it is said that discussions on alfalfa even creep into the meetings of the women's institutes. The western provinces have taken up the matter in earnest, and in both Alberta and Saskatchewan have enthusiastic advocates. Down by the sea the moist climate affords such luxuriant pastures and such crops of roots for winter feeding that the demand for fodder is not so imperative. Yet, even there, alfalfa is making its way and filling a place as a cheap and nutritive food for stock.

Until recently it was thought that the alfalfa belt lay to the south of Canada, and that while California and Colorado might grow it, the northern limit would scarcely reach Canada. Its distribution and power of adaptation is found to be very great. Joseph Wing has found it growing in Patagonia, in Southern America, under severe climatic conditions. In Northern Asia explorers have discovered hardy strains that will endure almost any degree of winter cold. Through the introduction of these plants it is expected that the present alfalfa limit on the American continent will be extended as far north as any one will wish to farm.

On this question of hardness it is worth noting that at Guelph, Ont., which has a high altitude compared with most parts of Ontario, there has been only one serious winter killing of the well established plots since 1888. At Lacombe, Alberta, the superintendent of the experimental farm has alfalfa under test since 1907, and has such faith in it that he is advocating its planting throughout that province.

It is in Saskatchewan that the most systematic campaign is being carried out for alfalfa culture. Somewhat over a year ago the department of agriculture, with the assistance of other parties, devised a competition in which prizes to the amount of \$6000 are offered for the best fields shown in 1914.

The province is divided into four parts and in each of these a first prize of \$500 is offered, with proportionate amounts for second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth, so that there will be in all twenty-four winners. A committee composed of the dean of the college of agriculture, the superintendent of the experimental farm at Indian Head, the president of the Grenfell Agricultural society, and F. Hedley Auld, have the matter in charge.

Previous to 1904 alfalfa was almost unknown in Saskatchewan. At that time its possibilities were tested at Indian Head and seed was distributed through the agricultural societies. Already it has shown its power to yield well under conditions of drought and to withstand the winters better than clover. It is too early to assume that it will be successful in all parts of the province, though a map recently issued indicates that it has been grown at such widely separate points as Maple Creek, Lloydminster, Prince Albert and Camluff.

Spring seeding is recommended

The Farmers' Store

WE

have just received a new and large consignment of up-to-date

Boots, shoes and slippers

Slickers.

A car of COAL just arrived

CASPELL & NABLO

for the west, the middle of June being about the latest at which it is safe to sow. Provided there was enough cultivation or timely showers seeding might be done in July or August, which would enable the farmer to free the soil from weeds. In the semi-arid districts a nurse crop is not advisable, except in light soil which is inclined to drift.

It is probably safe to say that the undersoil has a greater influence than the soil at the surface in making the conditions favorable or unfavorable for the successful cultivation of alfalfa.

The very best results have been obtained on land which is composed of a fertile soil of good texture, which contains a fair amount of humus and which overlies a subsoil rich in lime and sufficient ly open to permit of a full development of the extensive root system of the alfalfa plants to a considerable depth in the soil. Good results should not be expected from growing alfalfa on land which has a cold, sour, wet subsoil.

Such is expected from the general adoption of alfalfa as one of the hay-producing crops, yet it is to be kept in mind that not all soils are adapted to its growth, and even on suitable soil there will be failures to record. The hope of ultimate success renders a trial or several trials well worth while.

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What do you think of it?

Sound Advice

FARMER—Well wife, the barn wants painting, the fence is down, the chickens are in the garden, the doors are off the granary, the pump's no good, we haven't a knife that we can cut the meat, the linoleum is full of holes, the house is swarming with flies, the chickens are covered with lice, we haven't got a decent chair to sit on, the buggy squeaks worse than a German band, the cows swallowed the wire stretchers, and the pig eat the hammer. I think we'll quit farming.

WIFE—Let us go and see McMeekin & Scragg and get the place fixed up. We're going to have a good crop this year, and I know the boys will treat us right.

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